(LXIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2186.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1787.

TUNIS, *January* 4.

IT is no longer possible to conceal the discontent which visibly reigns among the members of our administration, who are quite at a loss to know how to restore tranquillity to the state. The Venetians have made their appearance again on our coasts, and unhappily for us, have had better success than formerly; but what in some degree lessens our fear, and makes us hope their design is not at present against Suza, is the information we have received, that their sole intention is to watch the Ottoman fleet, which is now in a very distressed situation off Alexandria. Since writing the above, we have just heard that the Venetian fleet have began to fire upon Suza.

MADRID, *February* 20.

A fleet of seven ships, of 64 guns each, is now fitting out at Cadiz, and the command given to Don Joseph Solano Marquis del Soccoro. The destination of this fleet is not yet made public, but report says, that it is intended to repel the attacks of the Dutch East-India company, who are endeavouring to obstruct the trade of the new Philippine company, by seizing our ships on their return from India. Others think that it is merely intended to protect the Mediterranean, in consequence of our late agreement with the Algerines.

LONDON, *March* 2.

A letter from Lisbon, by a ship arrived in the river, says, that the United States, an American vessel, bound to Lisbon, with wheat and flour, was taken on the coast of Portugal by an Algerine galley, and was carrying off for Algiers, but falling in with a Venetian man of war, the American was retaken by the galley by the help of oars sheered off. The United States, was brought into Lisbon by the man of war, the commander of which claimed the value of a third part of her cargo as salvage for retaking her, but the queen, to ease the Americans of that burthen, has ordered that the Venetian captain be paid out of her treasury, as the Americans had been requested to supply the inhabitants of that city with corn and flour, and promised to be protected by her men of war from being taken by the Barbarians.

March 14. A letter from Corke has the following article:—The number of White Boys daily increase, and we have gained intelligence, that large bodies of them were on their march towards this city. A considerable number of young gentlemen and tradesmen joined with a party of soldiers, marched out to meet them, but their lookers out, as they are called, seeing so large a force coming against them, turned back to their main body to give intelligence to them, which threw them into the greatest confusion; some ran one way, some another. However, we picked up six of their stragglers, who were so fatigued, that they had not power to escape; by these we are in hopes of finding out their hiding places, that we may come upon them by surprise. We have lodged the six safe in our gaol, and they seem willing to answer any questions that are asked them, in hopes of saving their lives.

Extract of a letter from Turin, February 10.

"A courier has just arrived here with dispatches from the court of Madrid, and is likewise charged with private letters to the executive ministers, containing a complete approbation of the Spanish court to a proposed treaty for binding the national concerns of Spain and Sardinia more closely together. This measure has been long in contemplation, and, should it be brought to effect, will, it is presumed, turn out every way advantageous to the parties concerned."

On Sunday an express packet was received at baron Lynden's the Dutch ambassador's house in Hertford-street, from the Hague; since which it is given out with confidence, that the commissioners from the states general to Nimeguen have had their first conference with the prince, who received them very cordially, and the result has been that an accommodation will take place directly, and his serene highness, with his family, will shortly return to the Hague.

March 25. A letter from Algiers, dated February 20, says, "The pestilential disease with which this city, and kingdom in general, has been so long troubled, has at length ceased; yet it has been found that the small-pox has been nearly as fatal as the plague, upwards of 35,000 persons, chiefly adults, having died of that distemper in twelve months. The dey has sent a dragoman to the sublime Porte to make the usual presents to the divan, and to renew the treaties with the sovereign of the Ottomans."

A letter from Leghorn says, that a Venetian frigate had taken, within sight of the harbour, after a smart engagement of one hour and an half, an Algerine galley, of 36 guns, and had brought her in there. The captain of the Algerine and upwards of twenty of his men were killed, and many wounded; and there was a great slaughter on board the Venetian frigate. Both vessels were perfect wrecks.

A letter from Galloway says, that the generous friend, captain Walldron, is arrived there from Leghorn, but last from Gibraltar; he says, the garrison are all in good health, and that they are plentifully supplied with provisions from that part of the coast of Barbary belonging to the emperor of Morocco; he also says, that he was boarded by an officer and three men of a ship belonging to the bey of Tunis, who after rummaging his cargo, suffered him to proceed. They had in tow a vessel belonging to Malta, which they had just taken.

A letter from Pondicherry, dated May 2, 1786, says, "A circumstance has occurred lately at Nellore, about a hundred miles to the northward of Madras, that has roused the attention of the curious,—A poor man, digging in a field, found a pot, containing a quantity of gold coins, most of which he, I believe, destroyed for the sake of the gold; some, however, were preserved, and sent down to the Nabob. I have seen four of them; they are of the purest gold, somewhat larger than a half guinea, and in the highest state of preservation, of a dye bold, elegant, and correct. They are of the reigns of the emperors Trajan and Adrian; but as this part of the world was utterly unknown to them or their subjects, it is a matter of much conjecture how these coins have found their way into so remote a corner."

Among the curiosities which nature often displays none is more extraordinary than the following, which may be depended upon as a real fact:—A cottager's wife near Sowbath, in Shrewsburry, during the course of last summer, observed her cow to fail in her milk, without being able to ascertain the cause; and perceiving the cow to resort to a certain part of the field at a particular time of the day, the woman was induced to watch her more attentively; when, to her great surprise, she saw a large adder go and suck the cow. She immediately acquainted her husband of the circumstance, who went and found the adder coiled up near the cow, which he killed, and found it had overgorged itself with milk; but what is still more extraordinary, the cow would frequently moan, and go to the place every day, and was hardly ever content the whole summer after.

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica) March* 24.

We are informed, that the schooner St. Andreas, captain Van Assendelft, sailed about three months ago from the Musquito Shore, with a number of male and female passengers on board for this island; but being overtaken by a heavy gale of wind, in which the schooner lost her mast, rigging and sails, captain Van Assendelft was obliged to bear away for Carthagena, after keeping the sea several weeks and exhausting almost his whole stock of provisions, where he arrived in the greatest distress, and immediately made known his helpless situation to the officers of the Spanish government, whom he satisfied to the truth of his relation; upon which the viceroy of the kingdom of Santa Fee, Don Cavilliero, who was then at Carthagena, with singular humanity, gave orders that the vessel should be completely re-fitted and victualled out of the king's stores; and that the passengers should be entertained in apartments belonging to his own palace, and his orders were strictly complied with. When the vessel was once more ready for sea, captain Van Assendelft, waited on the viceroy, and offered him bills on this island, to defray the expence of her repairs; but the noble Spaniard, with unexampled magnanimity, refused any compensation whatever, by saying in substance, "that he would not accept of any pecuniary acknowledgment; for it was sufficient (to be relieved) that any stranger came to Carthagena in distress, and he was sure his royal master would highly approve his conduct on the occasion.

Captain Leary of the Nancy, from the Musquito Shore, has brought dispatches from his honour the lieutenant-governor; and reports that many of the inhabitants had quitted that place, 30 of whom he had landed at the Grand Caymanas.

The Indians, on the Shore are said to have parted with the English with extreme regret, and in the most friendly manner; but denounced vengeance against any Spaniard, who might attempt to penetrate into the interiour part of their country.

BOSTON, *May* 3.

We learn from undoubted authority, that most of the leaders in the rebellion, who fled to Canada, have returned to Vermont, and that on Wednesday last about forty of those characters had a meeting at Shaftsbury—That the sheriff of the county of Bennington, with judge Robinson, the selectamen of Bennington, Shaftsbury, and some other gentlemen, made a visit to the rebel body, and ordered them to disperse, which they obeyed, after appointing a meeting to be held at Breadport, near Lake Champlain on the first of May inst. where Shays was to meet them from Canada.

The following letter was written by Eli Parsons, and brought by the person therein mentioned, to Keene, where it fell into the hands of a gentleman of this state, who, being assured by Mr. Moore, that it was written by Parsons, opened it, and sent it to one of the members of the general court. The hand writing besides, is known by several gentlemen now in town to be Parsons's; so that there is no doubt but the letter actually came from him, although his signature was not affixed to it.

St. John's 25th March, 1787.

SIRS,

THIS is forwarded by Mr. Moore of Keene, in which you may assure yourself that we are not inactive in this province—we have many friends who wish us success; but our present situation renders us in many instances very unhappy—we are destitute of cash, or any other property, except our cloaths to subsist upon, however, our landlord is very kind, in hopes that our friends will send us some relief, which I as earnestly wish for as he can—If any of you could give assistance, and wait upon us for remittance until we are able to make amends, I shall receive it as a particular favour. It is not long we wish to tarry in this province, for as soon as the spring opens, we wish immediately to beat the bush, an * * * * * (I dare not mention it) I am gentlemen, your humble servant;

To Messrs. Pat. Shays, Elijah Barnes,
Abner Perkins

NORTHAMTON, *(Massachusetts) May* 2.

We hear from Northfield, that on last Monday night, about 11 o'clock, a body of the insurgents, to the amount of about 25, assembled in arms on the west side of the river, as it is supposed to alarm the town—they fired several guns, and appeared with drums beating, &c.—Soon after the alarm was given, the troops stationed there, together with a number of the inhabitants, proceeded to make what discoveries they could—Some of the insurgents having crossed the river in boats, were discovered and known; among whom was Moses Dickinson, jun. who was tried for high treason, and acquitted, before the supreme judicial court lately holden in this town.

NEW-YORK *May* 8.

In the house of commons of Ireland, on the 27th of Feb. leave was given to the chancellor of the exchequer to bring in a bill for facilitating the trade and intercourse between that kingdom and the United States of America.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Canada, to his friend in Boston, dated March 28, 1787.

"I am exceeding sorry to hear of the confused state you are involved in at present in Massachusetts, and, for my part, much fear the consequence. I saw your hero, Shays, in Canada, with a number of his attendants. I hope, for my part, he and they will meet the just rewards of their demerit. I think they are treated with suitable contempt in Canada. The poor fellow was obliged to leave his horse and sleigh in pawn for his tavern bill."

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 10.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Halifax, dated April 5, 1787.

"We have had a very hard and tedious winter indeed—The oldest man in the place scarcely ever experienced one like it.

"There was great distress in this province, the winter past, for want of provisions among the new settlements. Some of the settlers have come very near perishing for want of food; and this must have been the case with many, had not government afforded them relief. So great a scarcity of provisions I have never known since I have been in this place."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New York to his friend, of rank, in one of the southern states

"Europe is in a profound calm, the Venetians, Russians and Austrians, indeed are pecking at the Turks, but I suppose it is only to keep alive pretensions which may authorise the commencement of hostilities when it shall suit them. Great-Britain seems to have an eye upon us, and not a friendly one, we do not hope, even, for civilities from her; while France on the contrary, has lately made some regulations very favourable for our commerce, and the king has appointed commissioners to examine and report to him such further favourable regulations as

may be moſt beneficial to us. The United Netherlands are friendly to us; their money lenders have unbounded confidence in the juſtice and uprightneſs of our views; and the miniſter here, Mr. Van Berkel, is very deſirous of doing every thing in his power to facilitate a moſt intimate and friendly connexion between us."

ANNAPOLIS, *May 24.*

On Friday laſt arrived here the brig Britannia Yacht, captain Hunter, and on Sunday the ſhip Betſey, captain Dobbins, from London.

An ESSAY on HARD TIMES.

THERE cannot poſſibly be any ſituation, in which the collective members of a community can be ſo placed, but ſome will complain of *hard times*. The ſuperior induſtry, frugality and abilities of ſome will ever procure wealth and reſpect, while the idleneſs and diſſipation of others muſt beget contempt and indigence. Hence an unavoidable diſtinction will take place, not from the deſign of individuals, but is the conſequence naturally reſulting from the purſuit of different plans in life; and hence, in ſome meaſure, every individual is anſwerable for his want of reſpect, and frequently for his indigence.—Poverty, generally ſpeaking, is not ſo much the fault of the ſoil and government, as of cuſtom and education; Where the youth are taught to hold manual labour in contempt, there poverty and her attendants will triumph.—The riches of a country do not ſo much conſiſt in the number of inhabitants, as the quantity of labour; therefore, in thoſe countries where labour is not regarded as a *virtue*, want and wretchedneſs will finally cloſe the period of their political exiſtence.

As all the riches of the United States muſt ultimately depend upon the tillage of the earth, it is an happineſs that our ſoil is admirably adapted to the different branches of agriculture; and when our land does not produce, it is more commonly owing to the ſterility of labour than of the ſoil.—He who has the happineſs to poſſeſs land, is in poſſeſſion of a mine; but if the land is not cultivated, it is as uſeleſs as hidden ore, and that perſon, who has the free uſe of his limbs, is in poſſeſſion of an independent treaſure; but if, like the miſer with his wealth, he is ſparing in the uſe of them, he muſt expect to meet inſult and want.

Could a juſt compariſon be drawn between the eaſe with which thoſe ſupport themſelves, who follow agriculture and mechanical employments, and thoſe who follow the hunting life, the balance would be infinitely in favour of the former; the latter are always in precarious circumſtances, for the moſt provident are incapable of diſplaying their frugality; they are always in want of ſome of the neceſſaries of life, and ſoon become conſtitutionally habituated to idleneſs, and nothing but the deſire of ſupporting a miſerable exiſtence, can ſtimulate them to action; the government of ſuch a people will always want energy, and they will ever have *hard times*.—It may be laid down as a general rule, that the life of an induſtrious man, is a life of eaſe; but the life of an idle one, is a life of hardſhip and want.

A wiſe and ſuperintending Providence has at all times been attentive to the happineſs of man; we have all the requiſites for happineſs; we are free; the value of our labour is our own; we poſſeſs one of the fineſt countries in the world; and the fault is certainly our own, if we complain of *hard times*.

E.

To DAN. of St. Tho. JENIFER, Eſquire.

SIR,

AN apology ought to be made to the public for attracting their attention to your character, which is ſufficiently known to be generally deſpiſed; but there are ſome remarks in your laſt addreſs, which cannot be ſuffered to paſs without comment or obſervation. From the *liberality of ſentiment*, and *elegance of its compoſition*, it appears to have been *written by yourſelf*. Through a long life of deliberate treachery, you have contracted ſuch inveterate habits of falſehood and prevarication, that you find it difficult, if not impoſſible, to ſhake them off. No man, I believe, ever poſſeſſed a more ſovereign contempt for truth and conſiſtency.

Your conduct in vacating the ſale of Nanticoke manor not being defenſible, you have endeavoured to juſtify it in particular inſtances, and attempt to prove that lot No. 5 was not purchaſed by Dr. Wheeland. I have aſſerted that it was, and have referred to the *original ſale* lodged in the auditor's office, and which *you have often ſeen* and had in your poſſeſſion. Conſcious of the truth of my aſſertion, you will not meet me upon this evidence, but expect by mean ſhift and evaſion to miſlead and deceive, and appeal to a certificate from the treaſurer that the bond of Mr. Shaw, as well as that of Dr. Wheeland, was taken and lodged in the treaſury. You are ready to fly any where for information but to the proper place, and when you cannot diſprove what has been aſſerted, you attempt to eſtabliſh another fact which, whether it be admitted or denied, can prove nothing as to the real matter in diſpute. That Dr. Wheeland was the purchaſer, is evident from the following certificate:

"I T is hereby certified, that it appears by the original ſales of Nanticoke manor, lodged in the auditor's office, that William Wheeland is the whole and ſole purchaſer of lot No. 5, of ſaid manor.

"C. RICHMOND, aud. gen."

May 21ſt, 1787.

From your own aſſertion that "you went to the land and examined *with the ſurveyor* its location by the plots, &c." it was certainly rational to ſuppoſe that you had the plots uſed by the commiſſioners at the ſale. To prove that they were not in your poſſeſſion, but in mine, you have publiſhed two certificates from Mr. Callahan, regiſter of the land office, and then charge me with "attempts to miſlead and deceive." Whether you are really *ſincere in your ignorance*, or "wilful in your malignity," is left to every man to decide for himſelf. It is true that thoſe plots were delivered into the land office by me as certified by the regiſter; but this neither proves that they were *not in your poſſeſſion at the time you vacated the ſale*, (which has not been aſſerted) nor that they were *in mine*. The plots were left with Mr. Barrow, ſurveyor of Dorcheſter county, the day after the ſale, to govern him in the ſurvey of the manor, and I never ſaw them from that time until after this diſpute began. And becauſe they were not delivered to the regiſter until after the 26th of April, 1786, your deduction is that *you could not have had them before you in Dorcheſter county in April* 1785, and that they were *in my poſſeſſion*. This may paſs for logic with you, and the few who ſuffer themſelves to be the dupes of your ſophiſtry and miſrepreſentation, but with men of ſenſe and candour, it muſt ever be conſidered as "folly or villainy in the extreme."

Your alluſion to the purchaſes made by Mr. Hollyday and Mr. Sulivane, connected with the petition and remonſtrance, is incomprehenſible, as there was not one word in either which related to the ſale of Nanticoke manor.

I have before examined ſeparately * the particular inſtances in which a commiſſion had been charged on reſales ordered by you, and have proved by arguments founded on facts, and the immutable principles of juſtice, that it has not been charged in any caſe where it was not juſtly due; and ſuch was the determination when the ſubject was fully "inveſtigated by proper authority." I have alſo ſhewn that your objections were founded on a wilful miſrepreſentation of fact, and had neither principle nor juſtice for their ſupport; and I have proved that no loſs has been ſuſtained by the ſtate, by reſales, but what has proceeded from your miſmanagement as intendant of the revenue, in the weak, arbitrary and injurious exerciſe of the powers veſted in you.

Your *pretended ignorance* of the reaſons why bonds were not returned to the treaſury immediately upon the ſales being made, is a proof of your depravity, and your unremitted anxiety to deſtroy the characters of men, whom you cannot injure. With thoſe who know me, I conſider myſelf as out of the reach of your ſlander, and defy your malevolence. The following certificate from the treaſurer, will explain the reaſon why bonds were retained for a time in the hands of the commiſſioners:

"THE ſales of moſt of the manors being made previous to a ſurvey, the bonds were taken with condition to pay a certain price per acre according to the ſales; upon Mr Duvall's bringing ſome bonds to the treaſury, taken in this manner, I obſerved to him, that it would be beſt for him to keep them in his poſſeſſion until the ſurveys could be made, that the entries could then be properly made by the treaſurer; whereas, if delivered before the amount of each purchaſe was aſcertained, it would make alterations in the entries neceſſary, and give unneceſſary trouble. It was my requeſt that they were not delivered before the ſurveys were made.—I gave this information to the houſe of delegates in the year 1782, on a charge of miſconduct againſt the commiſſioners by the intendant, and I gave it alſo to the governor and council, when the commiſſioners account was under conſideration. Certified this 22d of May, 1787.

"THOMAS HARWOOD."

Theſe facts were well known to you, and you alſo know, that at the time of the report of the committee, of which the honourable Mr. Hall was chairman, there were bonds taken for black and continental ſtate money then in the treaſury. to the amount of many thouſands, and which were not included in the report, becauſe a receipt had not been given for them by the treaſurer to the commiſſioners.

I have thought proper to make theſe additional remarks for the information of thoſe who are unacquainted with circumſtances. If you had poſſeſſed any regard for truth or juſtice, or any ſenſe of honour, they would have been unneceſſary; but you are ſo utterly abandoned, and ſo "worn and hackneyed in the ways of men" that you are void of all thoſe feelings which are ornamental to human nature.

You have meanly and impertinently made an inſinuation (and you dare but inſinuate) againſt my profeſſional integrity. You ſhould recollect, that you may indulge your malignant diſpoſition until age ſhall no longer be conſidered a protection for your inſolence.

G. DUVALL.

May 22, 1787.

* *This Gazette 26th October, and 4th January, laſt.*

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Duckett, in Prince-George's county, taken up as a ſtray, a bright bay HORSE COLT, three years old, neither docked nor branded, about twelve hands and an half high, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead. The owner may have him on proving property and paying charges.

1

May 19, 1787.

To be ſold, at public vendue, on Tueſday the 14th of Auguſt next, on the premiſes, for caſh, or ſhort credit on bond and intereſt with approved ſecurity, if required,

PART of three tracts or parcels of very valuable land, the one called Cheney's Adventure, another James's Choice, and the other Wolf's Bite, containing in the whole one hundred and fifty-five acres; this land is ſituated on Patuxent river, in Prince George's county, is well watered, having a fine mill-ſeat thereon, and abounds in timber of the beſt quality for all kinds of uſes, is about 16 miles from Annapolis, 14 from Upper Marlborough and Bladenſburg, and 8 from Queen-Anne; the improvements are a ſmall dwelling houſe, corn houſe, tobacco houſe, and other neceſſary outhouſes; a valuable and large quantity of meadow may be made thereon at a ſmall expence, part thereof being already drained and cleared. Alſo the tract of land, whereon the ſubſcriber now lives, in the Fork of Patuxent in Anne-Arundel county, containing 103¼ acres, equally valuable with the above land, and pretty well improved, to be ſold on the premiſes, on the 3d day of July next. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may view the land before the day of ſale, by applying to Stephen Basford, living on the ſame. The title is indiſputable. Any further particulars will be made known on the day of ſale.

1 EDWARD STEWART.

Annapolis, May 23, 1787.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Britannia Yacht, captain Hunter, from London, and to be SOLD, on the moſt reaſonable terms, for caſh or country produce, by

JOHN PETTY, and Co.

At their Stores in Annapolis and Port-Tobacco,

A LARGE and general aſſortment of DRY GOODS, ſuitable for the preſent ſeaſon. Alſo a quantity of Porter, Dorcheſter Ale, Sherry, very old Mountain, and Porte Wine, in bottles. They have likewiſe for ſale, a complete iron Crane, made to purchaſe two tuns, well calculated for a public wharf or warehouſe.

1

Prince-George's county, May 16, 1787.

I HAVE about one thouſand pounds firſt coſt of goods on hand, which I will ſell at a low advance for caſh, bills, tobacco, or flour, and will give a reaſonable credit. 10 7/6 JOSEPH NOBLE BAYNES.

Final Settlements for Sale.

ANY gentleman that wants to purchaſe Final Settlements of any kind, may be ſupplied on reaſonable terms. Credit will be given on approved ſecurity. Letters addreſſed to the ſubſcriber, at Philadelphia, will be duly attended to.

10 22/6 HUGH PATTON.

May 15, 1787.

By the PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the PATOWMACK COMPANY,

NOTICE is hereby given, that in purſuance of the power and authority veſted in them by the act for opening and extending the navigation of Patowmack river, all the ſhares in the company, on which the requiſitions heretofore made by the board have not been paid, will be offered for ſale at auction; ſuch of them as were ſubſcribed for in Virginia, at the court-houſe in Alexandria, on Tueſday, the 26th of June next, between the hours of eleven and twelve; and ſuch of them as were ſubſcribed for in Maryland, at Shuter's tavern, in George-town, on the day following.

By order of the board,

1 JOHN POTTS, jun. ſecretary.

ORNAMENTAL and plain plaiſtering executed in the neateſt manner, and on reaſonable terms, by

WILLIAM FOXTON.

GLAZING and painting in oil or water colours, by

10 27/6 FREDERICK KRAMER.

Mount Vernon, May 8, 1787.

IN conſideration of the ſcarcity of caſh, and the deſires of many, to ſend mares to the general's jacks, who are unable or unwilling to pay the ſum of five guineas, I am authoriſed to declare that theſe jacks, viz. ROYAL GIFT, and the KNIGHT of MALTA, will cover the remaining part of the ſeaſon (which now ſuits them beſt) at five pounds, or eight barrels of corn; and to add, that if thoſe who have already had mares or jennies, incline to ſend more, the difference between five guineas and five pounds ſhall be allowed in payment for the latter. The terms in all other reſpects are the ſame as have been advertiſed.

1 JOHN FAIRFAX, overſeer.

Annapolis, April 3, 1787.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of the late Joſeph Eaſtman, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe that have claims againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in legally proved, to

7 8w JAMES WILLIAMS, adminiſtrator.

ORNAMENTAL and plain plaiſtering in all its various branches, executed in the moſt expeditious and neateſt manner, by w3

RICHARD THARP.

N. B. Applications from the country will be duly attended to.

2

May 7, 1787.

TAKEN up as a ſtray by Philip Pearce, an iron grey MARE colt, about thirteen hands three inches high, neither docked nor branded, and appears to be about three or four years old. The owner is requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

April 12, 1787.

TAKEN up as a ſtray by Charles Walker Benney, living in Talbot county, a ſorrel HORSE about fourteen hands and an half high, appears to have been ſeven years old laſt ſpring, has no brand or fleſh mark except a ſtar in his face. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

May 15, 1787.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thurſday the 24th of Auguſt next, at Montgomery court-houſe, if not ſold at private ſale, if ſold at private ſale public notice will be given,

A VALUABLE tract of land containing about 491 acres, ſituated and lying in Montgomery county, near the head of the ſugar lands, within one and an half miles of Patowmack, thirty miles above George-town, and about eighteen miles above Montgomery court-houſe; the land is well watered and timbered, and plenty of good meadow land, ſome cleared and in graſs; the improvements are, a good dwelling houſe and kitchen adjoining, a quarter, corn houſe with ſtables underneath, a milk houſe, tobacco houſe, and barn, a good apple orchard, about four hundred bearing trees, with a number of peach and cherry trees, and there is another ſettlement on the land with a young orchard and ſome buildings, which is under rent for ſixteen hundred pounds of tobacco, about three hundred and fifty acres of ſaid land in good woods, and the greateſt part mixt with ſmall hickory; one third of the purchaſe money to be paid on taking poſſeſſion, and four years credit given for the remaining two thirds, on giving bond with approved ſecurity. Either part, or the whole of the ſaid land will be ſold, which may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. Young negroes will be taken in payment at a reaſonable price. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may view the land by applying to the ſubſcriber, living thereon.

w 3 2 CHARLES COOLEY.

Charles county, May 8, 1787.

FOR SALE,

A VERY valuable tract of land, ſituated on Patuxent river, in Prince-George's county, containing four hundred and twenty acres, more or leſs, ſix miles above Benedict, and about the ſame diſtance from Lower Marlborough; on the land are, a large dwelling houſe with four rooms on a floor, a very good kitchen meat and corn houſe, with ſtables under it, two orchards of excellent fruit, a variety of the beſt kind of cherries, peaches, plumbs, and pears; about twenty-five acres of very good meadow may be made at a ſmall expence; fine fiſh and oyſters are caught in abundance within a quarter of a mile of the door; the plantation is in good repair, and poſſeſſion would be given next fall. Caſh, good bills of exchange, tobacco, or approved bonds will be taken in payment. A very reaſonable credit will be allowed the purchaſer for great part of the purchaſe money, upon giving bond with approved ſecurity. An indiſputable title will follow the land.

w 3 2 WALTER T. HARRISON.

May 10, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons having juſt claims againſt the eſtate of Mr. Matthias Hammond, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, to bring them in legally authenticated that they may be adjuſted and paid by the ſubſcriber, and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to come and ſettle the ſame with

w 3 2 PHILIP HAMMOND, executor.

Charles county, Piccawaxon, April 30, 1787.

TAKEN up a-drift, in Patowmack river, near Pope's creek, by my negro man, a ROWBOAT, ſtrong and well built, twelve feet keel and ſix feet in the beam, ring bolted head and ſtern, a piece of rope to the head bound with canvaſs, appears to be only one year old. The owner may be informed of other particulars by applying to

w 3 2 JAMES COBRELL.

TO BE SOLD,

A healthy young Negro Wench, With a Male Child in arms. Inquire of the Printers. 4

January 29, 1787.

A PETITION will be preferred by ſundry inhabitants of Charles and Prince-George's counties to the next general aſſembly, praying that the road (now a private one) leading from Samuel Hanſon, Eſquire's, in Charles county, to Speake's ferry, Pomonkey inſpection houſe, and a number of the moſt capital fiſheries on Patowmack river, may be created into a public one.

To be ſold, by public vendue, at the dwelling houſe of Mr. Samuel Hamilton, in George-town, on the 3d of July next,

A TRACT of land called Reſurvey on Locuſt Thicket, containing 188 acres, lying within two miles of Montgomery court-houſe, about 40 acres of which are cleared; this land is well timbered and watered. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale, by PETER GREEN.

Piſcataway, May 1, 1787.

LAND FOR SALE.

Will be ſet up to PUBLIC SALE, on Tueſday the 12th day of June next, at the houſe of Mr. Charles Lanſdale, in the town of Piſcataway,

PART of a tract of land called Major's Choice, containing one hundred and eight acres; this land is valuable, and lies within half a mile of the ſaid town, but is ſcarce of timber, a dwelling houſe with four rooms on a floor, paſſage and three brick fire places, a good deal of very good fruit, the reſt of the improvements of little value; the payment to be made in the following manner, two thirds of the purchaſe money may be paid by bond with ſuch ſecurity as will bear an aſſignment to a perſon who lives on the intereſt of his money, and probably may not be called for in his life-time, if intereſt paid regularly. The terms of the other third will be made known on the day of ſale. Title indiſputable.

w 3 2 ELIZABETH WHEELER, CHARITY WHEELER, BENEDICT EDELEN.

SCHEME OF A BOOK LOTTERY.

1 prize of	100 dollars is	100 dollars.
1 do.	52 do.	52 do.
8 do.	25 do.	200 do.
162 do.	4 do.	648 do.
172 prizes.		1000 do.
500 tickets at 2 dol. each		1000 do.

The ſubſcriber having altered the ſcheme of his lottery as above, hopes it will meet with the patronage of the public.

The drawing will commence immediately the tickets are ſold, under the inſpection and by direction of Meſſieurs Wallace and Muir, who will ſee the prizes delivered as ſoon as drawn.

Tickets to be had of the ſubſcriber, at his ſtore, in Church-ſtreet, Annapolis.

STEPHEN CLARK.

N. B. Each adventurer to have his choice of goods in the ſtore, agreeable to the amount of the prize drawn againſt the number of his ticket.

Annapolis, May 12, 1787.

To the merchant and griſt-mill holders of the ſtate of Maryland.

WHEREAS the honourable the general aſſembly of Maryland did, on the 11th inſtant, paſs an act granting and well ſecuring to the ſubſcriber, his heirs and aſſigns, the excluſive right of making and ſelling (for the term of fourteen years) certain machines of his invention for the leſſening of the manual attendance of merchant and griſt-mills, this is to inform all who may be inclined to have them erected in their mills that they are very ſimple and cheap, and not ſubject to go out of repair, and their utility ſuch that they, if well applied, will perform at leaſt one half of the ordinary attendance of ſaid mills, and in his opinion they will ſave from waſte more than will pay the whole expence of erecting and keeping them in repair; added to his demand by virtue of ſaid act therefore they may well be eſtimated to at leaſt fifty pounds per annum ſaving to thoſe who uſe them. Thoſe deſirous of having them are deſired to ſend letters, poſt paid, directed to the ſubſcriber, Wilmington, Delaware ſtate, that ſuch meaſures may be adopted as ſpeedily to ſerve them, by

w 3 2 OLIVER EVANS.

Annapolis, January 1, 1787.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of colonel William Hyde, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payments; as there are ballances remaining in the hands of ſeveral of the late ſheriffs, in order that it may be more convenient to thoſe on the eaſtern ſhore, the ſubſcriber will authoriſe ſome perſon to receive the ſums due from them at the general court in April next, when it is hoped they will pay; thoſe on this ſide the bay are requeſted to make payment to the ſubſcriber; thoſe who have claims againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in legally proved, to

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, adminiſtrator of William Hyde.

N. B. Colonel Hyde in his life time lent ſeveral books and other things which have not been returned, and as ſome of the books were borrowed by colonel Hyde, I ſhould be much obliged to thoſe who have them to return them to me, W. G.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, near Chaptico, in St Mary's county, on the 31ſt of December, 1786, Negro STEPHEN, formerly the property of Mr. John Lucas, on Patuxent river; he is a dark mulatto, nineteen years old, five feet two or three inches high, proportionably made about the body and ſhoulders for height, but remarkable ſpare ſlim feet, legs and thighs; there is a ſcar upon the ſide of his right knee, occaſioned by ſticking an ax in it; a ſtout full ſet of teeth, and a remarkable ſurly down-look when accuſed with having done amiſs; he had on and took with him, a felt hat, white linen ſhirt, two coats, one a brown broad cloth, the other a blue, turned up with black, and lined with white; a country ſpun and fulled purple cloth jacket, button holes bound with the ſame, white drilling breeches. I have heard he has changed his name, and paſſes as a freeman in company with Nace Butler, as a kinſman; who has now a ſuit depending for his freedom.—They have been ſeen at Mr. Chaſe's quarter, at Annapolis, and at Baltimore, as tradeſmen. Any perſon that will ſecure the above mentioned negro, ſo that I may get him, ſhall receive five pounds, and if brought home, the above reward, paid by PEREGRINE BOND.

Prince-George's county, March 20, 1787.

CINCINNATUS,

IS eſteemed by judges a horſe of perfect beauty, and his whole frame a diſplay of nature's greateſt maturity. He is a fine bay, delightfully dappled, has a ſnip, and one white foot, riſing five years old, in high condition and full primed virility, and will cover mares this ſeaſon for the moderate ſum of eight dollars. His ſire (whoſe lineaments he ſo truly bears) was the noted and much admired ARABIAN, whoſe get ſtands ſo generally approved—His dam was got by Dr. Hamilton's imported FIGURE—His grand-dam by DOVE—His great-grand-dam by colonel Taſker's OTHELLO, upon Old SELIMA.—From ſuch premiles, it may be preſumed, that no horſe can be better calculated for the purpoſe of getting ſtock, either for the turf or ſaddle.—Cincinnatus is the property of the ſubſcriber, and ſtands in Upper Marlborough.

6 JOHN SMITH BROOKES.

Annapolis, May 15, 1787.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tueſday the 5th of June next, for ready money only, at the ſubſcriber's houſe on the mouth of South river,

VARIETY of houſhold furniture, conſiſting of tables, chairs, feather beds and bedding, glaſs and china ware, kitchen and plantation utenſils, three cows; and two horſes, with a ſingle horſe chaiſe; likewiſe a parcel of books of approved authors in Engliſh, French and Latin, ſome of them adapted for the uſe of ſchools, with many other articles not mentioned. The ſale to begin at 10 o'clock.

2 MARY THOMAS.

April 16, 1787.

RAN away laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Charles county, a negro man named WALLEY, a tall ſlender made fellow, about ſix feet and an inch high, aged about 35 years, he is not country born, ſpeaks bad Engliſh ſo that it can be hardly underſtood; had on when he went away a white fearnought jacket, a pair of white nap cotton breeches, and oſnabrig ſhirt, and has taken with him many other cloaths, which I cannot deſcribe, as he is remarkably fond of dreſs. Alſo went away at the ſame time, a negro woman named NELL, aged about fifty years, ſhe is a low ſquat wench. Alſo took with them two horſes, one a light ſorrel, about fourteen hands and an inch high, branded on the near buttock W. the other a dark bay, about fourteen hands high, and a ſmall crop on the end of one of his ears. Whoever takes up the ſaid negroes and horſes ſhall receive for each of the horſes, two dollars if brought home, and eight dollars for each negro, paid by the ſubſcriber.

4 WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

SIX GUINEAS REWARD.

Upper Marlborough. February 25, 1787.

WENT away from the ſubſcriber, the 25th of January laſt, a negro man named JOE, forty-five years old, about five feet eight or nine inches high, has loſt ſome of his upper fore teeth, and the ſight of one of his eyes a little injured; had on a double breaſted jacket of coarſe blue cloth, with a ſlaſh ſleeve and large black horn buttons, breeches of blue figured plush, and country made ſhoes and ſtockings, and took other cloaths with him; he paſſed South river ferry ſoon after his eſcape, and ſaid he belonged to Mr. Ralph Forſter, of Hill's Delight, and was going home; he is well acquainted with the negroes of that neighbourhood, Annapolis and Baltimore, carries razors, combs and powder bag, and is fond of acting as a barber, has been uſed to waiting on gentlemen, and is fond of liquor. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid negro, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive if taken twenty miles from home two guineas, if forty miles four guineas, and if out of the ſtate ſix guineas, and all reaſonable charges if brought home.

D. MAGRUDER.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

April 30, 1787.

RAN AWAY, from the ſubſcriber, living in Queen-Anne's county, about the firſt of this inſtant, a negro man, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high. The ſaid negro has a ſcar on one of his cheeks, a thin viſage, and very black. He was ſeen at Annapolis about a week ago, and had on a large hat ſomewhat flopped, a Devonſhire kerſey coat, old white plush breeches, white cotton ſtockings, and ſhoes with ſtrings in them. His real name is TOM TANK, but as he is artful and ſubtle, it is probable he may change it. Whoever ſecures the ſaid negro, ſo that his maſter may have him again, will be paid the above reward by

3X WILLIAM GOLDSBOROUGH.

May 3, 1787.

FOR SALE,

At the Queen Tree, Patuxent river, for caſh or any kind of country produce,

A LARGE quantity of fence rails, conſiſting of oak, cheſnut and yellow aſh; they will be ſold at the moſt reaſonable rates.

w 6 2 JOHN LUCAS.

April 6, 1787.

TAKEN up, at the lower end of Kent-point, a Batteau about 25 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 5 feet deep; ſhe has a chain about 12 feet long, with a horſe-lock, and four oars in her. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

WILLIAM BRYAN, living at Kent-point.

An ACT for the ſettlement of public accounts, and to appoint perſons to collect the debts due to perſons convicted of treaſon, and for a ſpecific performance of certain contracts made by Britiſh ſubjects previous to the revolution.

WHEREAS a number of citizens have claims againſt Britiſh merchants trading to this ſtate before the revolution, and ſince peace thoſe merchants have appointed factors or agents to collect the debts due to them from the citizens of this ſtate, and thoſe factors or agents never having notified by public advertiſement, or otherwiſe, their power to adjuſt the debts of ſaid merchants, thoſe citizens who have claims againſt them are unable to obtain a ſettlement of their accounts, and it being neceſſary to ſecure, as far as poſſible, to our citizens their juſt debts,

Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland, That all ſuch factors or agents, or their principals, now within this ſtate, unleſs bond with ſecurity be given as herein after directed, ſhall, on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next, lodge with the auditor a liſt of all balances due to ſuch merchants upon oath, and any ſuch factor, agent or merchant, who ſhall hereafter come into this ſtate ſhall, within four months from the time of coming into this ſtate, lodge with the auditor a liſt upon oath of balances due to ſuch merchants, and if they ſhould neglect to deliver ſuch liſt as aforeſaid, then it may be lawful for the debtors of ſuch merchants to plead the noncompliance with this act, and the ſeveral courts of juſtice within this ſtate are hereby directed not to proceed, after the firſt day of Auguſt next, to give judgment againſt any citizen of this ſtate on any action brought by any of the ſaid merchants, or their agents as aforeſaid, unleſs they produce a certificate from the auditor certifying that this act has been complied with

And be it enacted, That every factor or agent appointed to collect debts due before the ſeventeenth day of October, ſeventeen hundred and eighty, by citizens of this ſtate to ſubjects of Great Britain, and every ſuch Britiſh creditor, if he ſhall collect, ſhall give bond to the ſtate with ſuch ſecurity and in ſuch penalty as the chancellor ſhall approve, with condition, that he will ſatisfy and pay all juſt debts due from ſuch creditor to any citizen of this ſtate, ſo far as debts ſhall be collected by him; and no debtor of any ſuch Britiſh creditor ſhall be obliged to pay his debt before bond be given as hereby required, and if bond and ſecurity ſhall be given as aforeſaid, then the Britiſh merchant, agent or factor, ſhall not be obliged to return the liſt as is herein before directed.

And, Whereas numbers of accounts and claims againſt perſon whoſe property has been confiſcated by this ſtate, have been laid before the auditor to be approved and paſſed for payment thereof, and many of them have been and ſtill may be rejected for want of the neceſſary evidence to ſatisfy the auditor of the juſtneſs of the claim, *Be it enacted*, That in all caſes where the auditor has rejected or ſhall reject any account or claim as aforeſaid for want of the neceſſary proof, or from an opinion that the claim is unjuſt, the claimant may lay his papers before the chancellor, who is hereby authoriſed to make up an iſſue on the caſe and ſend it for trial to the county court where ſuch perſon reſides, or the general court, as the caſe may require, and any judgment obtained on trial as aforeſaid ſhall be ſufficient to authoriſe the treaſurer to receive the claim for payment agreeably to law.

And be it enacted, That in all caſes where it ſhall appear to the auditor by the liſts returned as before directed, that there are debts in the hands of the citizens of this ſtate due to perſons whoſe property has been confiſcated as Britiſh property, the creditors of ſuch perſons ſhall reſort for ſatisfaction out of ſuch debts, and the property confiſcated ſhall be only reſponſible where ſuch debts are inſufficient to pay and ſatisfy the claims of ſuch creditors.

And be it enacted, That the power and authority heretofore veſted in the governor and council to approve or reject accounts paſſed by the auditor be, and is hereby abrogated, and the auditor is hereby required to take into his poſſeſſion all the accounts and claims which now lie before the governor and council, and to reconſider, adjuſt, and paſs or reject the ſame, as juſtice ſhall require.

And, whereas there may be debts due to perſons convicted of treaſon, and there is no mode pointed out by law for collecting the ſame, *Be it enacted*, That the county courts be, and they are hereby directed to appoint a proper perſon in their county to take into their poſſeſſion the books, accounts, or other papers belonging to ſuch perſons convicted as aforeſaid, and that the ſaid perſon ſo appointed ſhall be, and is hereby authoriſed to collect, and if need be to ſue for and recover in the name of this ſtate, all ſuch debts, dues and demands, as he ſhall diſcover to be due in his county to ſuch convicted perſon, and to pay the ſame, after deducting his commiſſion for his trouble and expence, into the treaſury of his ſhore, and that the monies ſo paid in ſhall be conſidered as part of the eſtate of the perſon to whom due, and applied towards diſcharging the claims againſt ſuch eſtate; and the perſon ſo as aforeſaid appointed by the county court for the purpoſe aforeſaid ſhall, before he acts in virtue of ſuch appointment, give bond to the ſtate in ſuch penalty and with ſuch ſecurity as the ſaid court ſhall approve, for the faithful execution of the truſt repoſed in him by this act, the ſaid bond to be lodged with the clerk of ſaid court, to be by him recorded, and the original to be tranſmitted with all convenient ſpeed to the regiſter in chancery, to be by him ſafely kept in his office, and ſuch county court may allow the perſon by them appointed ſuch commiſſion for his trouble as they may adjudge reaſonable according to circumſtances, not exceeding in any caſe fifteen per cent.

And, whereas there may have been contracts and ſales made of lands by perſons who were Britiſh ſubjects at the time of the revolution with citizens of this or ſome one of the United States, and there is no mode of procuring a conveyance of ſuch property, or compelling a ſpecific performance of ſuch contracts, *Be it enacted*, That in all caſes where there has been a contract and ſale of any real property by a Britiſh ſubject previous to the revolution, and ſuch contract has not been completed, in all ſuch caſes it ſhall and may be lawful for the chancellor, and he is hereby authoriſed and directed, upon bill being filed by the party, and upon full inquiry made into all the circumſtances of the caſe, to decree a conveyance of the property and payment of the money agreeably to the rules of the court of chancery, and upon ſuch decree being ſigned, and the money paid, it ſhall and may be lawful for the chancellor to execute a conveyance in fee-ſimple for the ſame, but no decree ſhall paſs for a conveyance before ſixty days notice by the party in the Baltimore or Annapolis news-paper of filing ſuch bill, and a ſummons iſſues for the attorney general to appear and ſhew cauſe, if any, why ſuch decree ſhould not paſs.

Auditor's-office, January 23, 1787.

ABSTRACT of an ACT to extend the time for bringing in and ſettling claims againſt the ſtate, paſſed the 20th January, 1787.

BE *it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland*, That all claims againſt this ſtate, on account of property confiſcated, depreciation and pay of the army, or otherwiſe, by any citizen thereof, or any citizen of the United States, or their executors or adminiſtrators, which have ariſen before the time limited by law for bringing them in, may be brought in, paſſed and ſettled by the auditor-general, on or before the firſt day of September, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-ſeven, and when paſſed and ſettled as aforeſaid, ſhall be paid by this ſtate as by law directed, any thing in former acts to the contrary notwithſtanding; provided the claimants, or their executors or adminiſtrators, make appear, by their oaths or affirmation, or otherwiſe to the ſatisfaction of the auditor general, that for want of ſufficient notice, or from ſome unavoidable impediment, they could not bring in their claims as aforeſaid within the time heretofore limited by law.

Provided always, and be it enacted, That no claim againſt this ſtate, on account of the property of the debtor being confiſcated, ſhall be paſſed, unleſs ſatisfactory proof is given, that there are not debts due in the county to the perſons whoſe property has been confiſcated, to ſatisfy the claim exhibited againſt the ſtate, and that due induſtry has been uſed by the claimant to diſcover debts ſubject to attachments, and the proper means taken by him to ſecure his claim out of ſuch debts.

The general aſſembly having extended the time for bringing in claims againſt the public, the auditor general gives notice, that the perſons who apply for pay or depreciation of pay muſt, before they can receive it, produce their diſcharges, or if they have loſt or miſlaid them, good and ſufficient vouchers of their being the identical perſons who ſerved in the army by the names they reſpectively call themſelves, and thoſe who adminiſter as legal repreſentatives of ſoldiers who actually died in the ſervice of the United States, muſt produce authentic vouchers that they are relations and true heirs of the deceaſed. And further, that no perſon who is not entitled to receive pay or depreciation of pay, either in perſon or as a repreſentative or a ſoldier deceaſed, will receive any anſwer as to what may be due to either of them. And no perſon, or the repreſentative of a perſon who was not in ſervice on the 10th day of April, 1780, and afterwards regularly diſcharged, or muſtered dead after that time, or who had not ſerved two full years before that time, from and after the firſt day of January, 1777, and was not regularly diſcharged or muſtered dead, need apply for the pay or depreciation of pay aforeſaid.

C. RICHMOND, auditor-general.

7

Circulating Library.

THE proprietor of the circulating library, in Baltimore-town, at the requeſt of ſome friends, propoſes to take in ſubſcriptions in Annapolis, on the ſame terms as in Baltimore, the expence of tranſporting the books excepted, which ſhall be ſent regularly by the packets.

Conſcious that the above plan will meet with the approbation of all the lovers of literature and rational amuſement, in Annapolis, he preſumes it is needleſs to ſay any thing on its utility, to induce them to encourage it.

For Terms, and further particulars apply to Mr. Thomas Price, ſaddler, Annapolis, of whom catalogues of the library may be had.

Thoſe who wiſh to further the above undertaking, will pleaſe to apply ſpeedily, as no books will be ſent, until fifteen or twenty have ſubſcribed.

3 X HUGH BARKLEY.

Annapolis, May 1, 1787.

TO BE SOLD,

SEVERAL tools and implements uſed in the Bricklaying buſineſs.—Alſo a negro woman, and two children.

3 X EDWARD VIDLER.

N. B. Monuments, tombs, grave-ſtones, &c. executed in the neateſt manner.

E. V.

Port-Tobacco, April 17, 1787.

TO BE RENTED,

A LARGE and commodious ſtore-houſe, with a good cellar and compting-room, lately in the occupation of Meſſieurs Nicholas and Valentine Peers. Any perſon inclinable to rent it may have poſſeſſion immediately.

3 DANIEL JENIFER, jun.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be SOLD, at the Printing-Office, Annapolis, and at the Poſt-Office, Baltimore, Price 7/6,

THE

LAWS

Of November Seſſion, 1786.

6

THE

COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

For September, October, November, December, and January, Price 1/10 each, to be SOLD at the Printing-Office, where SUBSCRIPTIONS, at 20/ a Year, are taken in.

6

TO BE RENTED,

THE STORE-HOUSE, now in the Occupation of Meſſieurs Charles and William Steuart. Inquire of the Printers.

8

Treaſury of the United States.

The commiſſioners of the board of treaſury hereby give notice,

THAT propoſals will be received at their office till the 20th day of May next inclusive, for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the troops on the preſent eſtabliſhment, from the 1ſt day of July 1787, to the 1ſt day of July 1788, (both dates inclusive) at the places, and within the diſtricts, herein after mentioned, viz.

At any place or places betwixt York town in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and Fort Pitt; and at Fort Pitt.

At any place or places betwixt Fort Pitt and Fort-M'Intoſh, on the river Ohio; and at Fort M'Intoſh.

At any place or places betwixt Fort M'Intoſh, and the mouth of the river Muſkingum; and at the mouth of the ſaid river Muſkingum.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the ſaid river Muſkinghum, and the mouth of ſcioto river; and at the mouth of the ſaid river Scioto.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Scioto river, and the mouth of the Great Miami; at the mouth of the Great Miami. And from thence to the Rapids on the falls of the Ohio; and at the ſaid Rapids.

At any place or places from the Mouth of the Miami river to the Miami village; and at the Miami village.

From the Miami village to Sanduſky, and at Sanduſky; from Sanduſky to the mouth of the Cayage river.

At any place or places betwixt Fort-Pitt and Venango; and at Venango.

At any place or places betwixt Vernango and Le Beauf, at Le Beauf: betwixt Le Beauf, and Preſq' Iſle, at Preſq' iſle; and betwixt Preſq' Iſle and the mouth of Cayoga river.

At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places on the route from Fort Pitt to the mouth of Cayoga river.

Should any rations be required at any places or within other diſtricts, and not ſpecified in theſe propoſals, the price of the ſame to be hereafter agreed on betwixt the board of treaſury and the contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied, is to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour.
One pound of beef, or ¾ lb of pork.
One gill of common rum.
One quart of ſalt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of ſoap,
One pound of candles,
} per 100 rations.

The propoſals muſt aſcertain the prices of the component parts of the rations, and ſpecify the longeſt credit; and the terms of payment, which the perſons who offer are willing to engage on.

By order,

WILLIAM DUER, ſec'ry.

March 18, 1787. 6 X

May 8, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted to the eſtate of Dr. Henry Reader, late of St. Mary's county deceaſed, that they are requeſted immediately to diſcharge the ſame; and all thoſe having juſt claims againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, legally proved that they may be paid.

3 X ELIZABETH READER, Executrix.
THOMAS A. READER, Executor.

Anne-Arundel county, May 6, 1787.

WHEREAS my wife Hero Richardſon, hath eloped from my bed and board, this is therefore to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, for I will not pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

3 X THOMAS RICHARDSON.

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